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Contributors

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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1965

Medical Officer of Health

M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

The Clinic, Mount Street, Ruthin.

Tel. No. Ruthin 2361/2.

Public Health Inspector

G. WYNNE REES, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Rural District Council Offices, Well Street, Ruthin.

Tel. No. Ruthin 2333.



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Medical Officer of Health*

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**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RUTHIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Mr. Rees and I have pleasure in presenting our combined report on the health of the Rural District during the year 1965.

We wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees, and Members of the Council for the assistance we have received during the year. We also thank the Officials and Members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Chairmen of the Council and Committees during the year were as follows :—

Chairmen of the Council :—

January—May 1965 : Councillor R. H. WILLIAMS.

June—December 1965 : Councillor T. BRYAN JONES.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee :—

January—May 1965 : Councillor WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

June—December 1965 : Councillor Mrs. G. H. FFOULKES.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee :—

January—May 1965 : Councillor LLEWELYN ROBERTS.

June—December 1965 : Councillor LLEWELYN ROBERTS.

Chairmen of the Water Committee :—

January—May 1965 : Councillor R. M. WILLIAMS.

June—December 1965 : Functions of Water Committee transferred to Health Committee, after formation of New Water Board.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Area of the Rural District	98,651 acres
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1965)	9,360
Number of inhabited houses	3,252
Rateable Value (1/4/65)	£244,352
Sum represented by a penny rate	£934. 9. 3

The estimated population was 9,360 compared with 9,380 in 1964, a decrease of 20.

The number of inhabited houses has increased from 3,222 in 1964 to 3,252 in 1965.

DEATHS

Comparability Factor	1.02
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	England and Wales, 1965	1964	1965
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.5	12.04	13.03
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	11.9	13.30
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	.21	.17
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	15.7	14.3	7.5
Maternal mortality rate	0.25	Nil	Nil
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.0	7.2	15.14
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	—	15.3	15.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—	Nil	Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) first four weeks	13.0	7.2	7.57
Early neo-natal mortality rate (death under 1 week per 1,000 live births) ...	—	7.2	7.5
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	—	21.4	15.03

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The number of deaths which occurred in 1964 is shown in the first column for comparison.

[illegible]

Continued —

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1964.	Sex.	Total all ages. 1965.	4 weeks Under and under 4 weeks. 1 year.		1-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Pneumonia	4	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	2	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	1	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Accidents	1	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Suicide	1	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	63	M	61	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	7	24	24
	50	F	61	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	17	37

There were 122 deaths during the year compared with 113 the previous year, giving a death rate of 13.30 compared with 11.9 in 1964 and 11.5 for England and Wales. Of these 122 deaths, 102 occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

There were no deaths due to Tuberculosis compared with 1 in 1964.

Malignant diseases caused 33 deaths compared with 25 the previous year. Of these, 2 were due to cancer of the lungs.

Diabetes caused 2 deaths compared with 1 the previous year.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system caused 23 deaths compared with 21 in 1964. As is to be expected, these occurred mostly in the older age groups.

Coronary diseases and angina accounted for 26 deaths compared with 20 the previous year. Hypertension with heart disease accounted for 2 deaths and other heart diseases caused 11 deaths. Other circulatory diseases caused 4 deaths.

There were 4 deaths due to Pneumonia compared with 6 the previous year, one occurring in a baby under 4 weeks old. The baby was born at full term in hospital, birth weight being 7 lbs. 10 ozs. The cause was given as accidental haemorrhage. Another death was in a child aged between 1 and 5 years and the other two in persons aged 65 and over.

Bronchitis accounted for 2 deaths in the older age group and 1 other death was caused by other diseases of the respiratory system.

There were no motor vehicle accidents, but there were 3 other accidental deaths. One was in a six weeks old baby due to inhalation of stomach contents, one occurred in a female aged 77 years and was due to pneumonia due to enforced recumbency caused by fractured ribs sustained in a fall to the floor; this patient also suffered from Parkinson's Disease. The third was in a female aged 82 years who died of Broncho Pneumonia due to burns sustained when her clothing became ignited by the domestic fire.

Still-Births

The Still-Birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was 7.5 compared with 14.3 in 1964 and 15.7 for England and Wales. The actual number of still-births was 1 compared with 2 the previous year.

Infant Deaths

The Infant Mortality Rate was 15.14 compared with 7.2 in 1964, and 19.0 for England and Wales. The actual number of deaths was 2 compared with 1 the previous year. One death occurred in a child aged 4 days and was due to neo-natal pneumonia. The Health Visitor remarked that this death was unavoidable. The other death occurred in a child aged 6 weeks and was due to inhalation of stomach contents.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths due to causes related to maternity and the rate is again Nil compared with 0.25 for England and Wales.

Births

Comparability Factor 1.15

Actual number of births registered 5 (4 boys, 1 girl)

Number of births relating to residents 132 (57 boys, 75 girls)

There are no Maternity Hospitals in the Rural District, and mothers are admitted to Maternity Homes or Hospitals outside the area for their confinement. The births were classified as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	55	71	126
Illegitimate	2	4	6
	57	75	132

	England and Wales	1965	1964
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	18.1	14.10	14.7
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population) —	—	16.22	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	—	4.5	5.0

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1965 in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1964 is given in the first column for comparison.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At Ages									
	1964 Totals	1965 Totals	Under 1 year	1-5 years	6-15 years	16-25 years	26-45 years	46-65 years	65 years and over	Age not known
Measles	21	61	3	27	31	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31	68	4	27	34	—	1	2	—	—

The total number of cases notified in the area was 68 compared with 31 in 1964.

Measles accounted for 61 cases compared with 21 last year. Of these 3 occurred in babies under 1 year, 27 in pre-school children and 31 in school children. One case of Whooping Cough occurred in a baby under 1 year. A case of acute pneumonia occurred in a person in the 50 to 60 age group, and one case of Erysipelas in a person in the 60 to 70 age group.

There were 4 cases of Dysentery compared to none in 1964, 3 occurring in children aged 6 to 15 years and one in an adult. These occurred in hospital and no other cases were found on investigation. A case of Salmonella occurred at a hospital, the patient having had this before admission from an area outside the Rural District. No other cases were notified.

Mumps is not a notifiable disease, but 16 cases were notified by head teachers.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1965.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number on Register on 1st January 1965	31	22	7	3	63
Number on Register on 31st December 1965	28	18	6	2	54

Ten cases of Tuberculosis were removed from the register during the year, 7 patients having been cured, 1 died, 1 left the area, and there was a change of diagnosis in one. One case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was added from another area.

The following table indicates the number of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector regarding infectious diseases during the year :—

Number of visits re infectious diseases	20
Number of visits re tuberculosis	Nil
Number of rooms fumigated and disinfected	2
Number of cases where disinfectant was used	1
Number of cases where bedding was removed for stoving	Nil

Anthrax

Nine cases of Anthrax in animals were notified (cows, pigs, horse), but following examination by a Ministry Veterinary Officer, only 3 of these were found to be infected.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

These were given altogether in the one injection, usually referred to as the "Triple" injection. Three injections are given at monthly intervals from the age of two to three months and a booster dose is given at eighteen months. At the ages of five and ten years further booster doses of diphtheria and tetanus are given.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during the year :—

Born in year	PRIMARY Whooping				BOOSTER Whooping		
	Diphtheria	Cough	Tetanus		Diphtheria	Cough	Tetanus
1965	33	33	33	...			
1964	42	42	42	...	19	18	19
1963	4	4	4	...	39	39	39
1962	1	1	1	...	16	13	16
1958-61	1	—	1	...	49	8	44
1948-57	—	—	—	...	19	1	2
Totals	81	80	81	...	142	79	120

Against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine is generally used and three doses of three drops in syrup or on a lump of sugar are given at monthly intervals from the age of six to seven months. A further booster dose is given at the age of five, i.e. on school entry.

These four can now be given at the same time, but at the Clinics, the "Triple" is given followed by the "polio" in young children, but with those not commencing immunisation procedures until a later age, consideration may be given to the injection and "lump of sugar" at the same time. At school entry, both are given together which saves a further visit to the school by the Medical Officer, or a visit to the clinic for the school child. The number given protection against this disease during the year was :—

Born in year	PRIMARY				BOOSTER		
	Quadrilin	Salk	Sabin		Quadrilin	Salk	Sabin
1965	—	—	9	...	—	—	1
1964	—	6	62	...	—	—	—
1963	—	7	17	...	—	2	—
1962	—	2	6	...	—	—	—
1958-61	—	—	14	...	—	2	166
1948-57	—	1	7	...	—	2	86
Totals	—	16	115	...	—	6	253

Against Smallpox

Vaccination against Smallpox is carried out between the first and second year.

The number vaccinated during the year was :—

			Re-vaccinations
0—3 months	—	—	—
3—6 months	—	—	—
6—9 months	2	—	—
9—12 months	—	—	—
1 year	57	—	—
2—4 years	3	—	—
5—14 years	—	2	—
15 years +	4	4	—
Totals	66	6	—

When attending schools for medical examination, I find that the majority of children seen are due for booster doses, and only few require to commence immunisation procedures at the age of five years. Amongst those not immunised, the reason given has been that the parents are against this protection or have not been sufficiently interested to take the baby to the doctor's surgery or clinic for this. The efficacy of immunisation is proved and it is up to the parents to see that their children are protected.

Tuberculosis

All contacts to notified cases are followed up by a visit from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and she arranges for the children to be tested and receive B.C.G. vaccination. All school children from the age of twelve to thirteen years attending the senior schools are offered this protection. Parental consent is obtained for the testing and vaccination and my impression is that parents are giving this consent more readily and the children have come to accept this immunisation procedure along with the others. Again, it is up to the parents to see that the children are vaccinated.

If the result of the test is "positive" this means that the child has been in contact with the tubercule bacillus and may have had small doses and become immune. In order to make sure that the disease is not present, it is most important for this matter to be followed up. This is done by referring the child to the Chest Clinic for further investigation, or by asking the complete family to attend the Mass Radiography Unit for an X-ray. Neighbours should also accompany them and especially the older generation in whom one can find Tuberculosis and the condition is not known to them.

During the year the Denbigh Grammar School and the Secondary Modern School (Caledfryn) were visited for the purpose of testing children aged 13 years and over, and, where necessary, giving B.C.G. vaccination. The number of children tested, etc., at these schools was as follows—these figures include children from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts who attend these schools.

	Brynhyfryd C.S.	Caledfryn School	Denbigh Grammar
Number of children tested	117	45	80
Number of children found to be positive	24	6	19
Number of children found to be negative	93	39	56
Number of children given B.C.G. vaccination	93	39	56

Mass Radiography Unit

The following table shows the number of persons who attended at the Unit for X-ray examination during the year and includes residents of the Rural District. The Unit is stationed at the County Hall, Denbigh, and on St. Peter's Square, Ruthin, once every three weeks.

	Dénbigh	Ruthin
Number examined	412	468
Number of visits	14	13
Average attendance per visit	29	36

The type of examinee was as follows :—

General Population Volunteers	386	421
General Practitioner referrals	—	1
Contacts	26	46
Scholars	—	—
Factory Groups (non-industrial)	—	—

Special Surveys :—

Llysfasi Farm Institute—Students	45
Staff	13
C.W.S. Creamery, Llandyrnog	45

The reports from the unit are confidential and only the patient's doctor is allowed to have these. I find this position very difficult because I do not know who has been diagnosed as a case of T.B. and I am unable to carry out any investigations to prevent the spread of infection, etc. The case may be notified eventually, but there is the possibility of the patient not attending his doctor for some time and may be working in close proximity to others, using the same telephone, working in food premises, etc.

Care of the Aged

No action under Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948, was necessary during the year.

Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken under this section during the year.

Meals on Wheels

There is no Meals on Wheels service operating in the Rural District. I feel sure there is need for this, and it would be a service that would be greatly appreciated by the elderly living alone and especially by the lonely.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Housing

Forty pre-war dwellings and 381 post-war dwellings have been built by the Council, making a total of 421 dwellings.

Of the above total of post-war dwellings 19 two-bedroom bungalows were completed and occupied during the year. A further 18 dwellings are now in course of erection for the Council.

Eleven privately-owned houses were completed and occupied during 1965, a decrease of twelve on the previous year.

Regular inspections of the Council houses were carried out, and with very few exceptions they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Sixteen discretionary grant schemes were completed during the year and since the Housing Acts 1949-1954 introduced the scheme, 224 houses have been improved at a cost to the Council of approximately £69,574. The resulting improvements to the properties are very satisfactory and result in a standard of accommodation which compares very favourably with that of a new house, and at an appreciably lower cost.

Thirteen standard grant schemes were completed during the year, and since the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, introduced the system to supplement the discretionary grant scheme, 34 houses have been improved at a cost to the Council of approximately £4,288. The changes made by Part III of the Housing Act, 1964, have greatly increased the attractiveness of the standard grant scheme and have created an added interest in the advantages of house improvement.

Where houses are improved with the aid of grants under the Hill Farming Acts, co-operation is maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to ensure that the houses are brought up to a standard similar to that required by the Council for Discretionary Grant aid.

Schools

Inspections of the schools in the district revealed that some very satisfactory improvements were being effected.

School Canteens

The standard of hygiene and cleanliness in all the school canteens was found to be generally high. Of the eighteen school canteens in the district, there are only five which are not of good structural standard. One of these canteens, which is at Llanrhaeadr School, is to be replaced by a new canteen which is now in course of erection, and will probably be completed and ready for use in 1966.

At Llanelidan the canteen is also used as a Village Hall kitchen. The building is in very poor structural condition, and a new canteen is required which will provide exclusively for the needs of the school.

In the remaining three canteens, situated at Graianrhyd, Derwen and Nantglyn Schools, the main need is for additional space and improved ventilation. The existing working area in these three canteens is very restricted, and on account of lack of adequate ventilation the kitchens become very hot and steam and cooking odours enter the classrooms.

Food

Number of food premises in the area 107

The food premises in the area are mainly family concerns and only a few employ assistants. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory as regards compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and it is pleasing to report that no statutory action was found necessary.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following table indicates the various types of food premises in the area subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the numbers fitted to comply with Regulations 16 and 19.

Type of Food Premises.	Number.	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Regulation 19 applies.	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Shops	50	50	26	26
Public Houses	26	26	26	26
Hotels	2	2	2	2
Cafes	5	5	5	5
School Canteens ...	18	18	18	18
Other Canteens	2	2	2	2
Vans	3	3	3	3
Dairies	1	1	1	1
Totals	107	107	83	83

Condemned Foodstuffs

The following articles of food were condemned during the year :—

- 14 × 1lb. Tins P.D.F. Brand Christmas Pudding.
- 5 × 1lb. 13oz. Tins Emperor Brand Bartlett Pear Halves.
- 2 × 1lb. 13oz. Tins Emperor Brand Apricot Halves.
- 1 × 1lb. 13oz. Tin Emperor Brand Yellow Cling Peaches.
- 3 × 10½oz. Tins Heinz Scotch Broth.
- 3 × 10½oz. Tins Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup.
- 2 × 10½oz. Tins Heinz Vegetable Soup.
- 1 × 16oz. Tin Heinz Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce.
- 1 × 4½oz. Tin Heinz Chicken Broth with Vegetables and Cereal.
- 1 × 15oz. Tin Pal Meat for Dogs.
- 2 × 15½oz. Tins Musketeer Brand Apricot Halves.
- 3 × 15oz. Tins "Joy to Eat" Fruit for Salad in Syrup.
- 1 × 1lb. Tin "Lin Can" Prunes.
- 1 × 1lb. 4oz. Tin "Lin Can" Victoria Plums.
- 1 × 16oz. Tin S.P.C. Brand Sliced Peaches.
- 1 × 10oz. Tin A.C.L. Brand Garden Peas.
- 1 × 1lb. 3oz. Tin Bachelors Processed Peas.
- 1 × 15oz. Tin Ambrosia Brand Creamed Sago Milk Pudding.
- 2 × 1lb. 13oz. Tins Emperor Brand Bartlett Pears.
- 2 × 1lb. Tins Libby's Fruit Cocktail.

Food Sampling

This is carried out under the Food and Drugs Act by the County Council's Chief Inspector. We would thank Mr. D. Hugh Owens for permission to include the following table :—

Article.	No. taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard.
MILK	11	10	1
Butter	3	3	—
Flour	1	1	—
Tinned Beans	1	1	—
Dried Peas	1	1	—
Tinned Meat	1	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Suet	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Cocoa	1	1	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	—
Totals	23	22	1

Of the twenty-three samples taken during the year only one was reported by the Analyst as being "Not Genuine." This was a sample of farm bottled milk which was slightly deficient in fat. A visit to the farm showed that the deficiency was due to a faulty bottling technique which has since been rectified and further samples taken have been found to be genuine.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district. Forty-eight premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream, and vehicles from adjoining districts retail ice cream in the area. Premises were periodically inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses

There are no licensed Slaughterhouses within the district.

Water Supplies

The five sources of water formerly owned and maintained by the Council have now been taken over by the newly-formed West Denbighshire and West Flintshire Water Board, which comprises of Ruthin, Aled, Edeyrnion, St. Asaph and Hiraethog Rural Districts, Rhyl, Prestatyn and Llanrwst Urban Districts, and Ruthin and Denbigh Boroughs. The new Water Board came into being on the first of April 1965.

The number of dwelling houses and population supplied from the Water Board's mains are as follows :—

Parish.	No. of dwelling houses supplied by W. Board's Water Mains direct to the houses.	Population.	Dwelling houses served by standpipes.	Population.
Aberwheeler	65	168	4	7
Bryn Eglwys	62	172	1	1
Clocaenog	53	149	0	0
Derwen	90	264	0	0
Efenechtyd	80	212	0	0
Cyffylliog	43	131	0	0
Llanarmon	303	728	9	14
Llanbedr	150	399	0	0
Llandegla	112	226	1	2
Llanelidan	123	355	0	0
Llandyrnog	248	1058	11	22
Llanfair D.C.	251	704	0	0
Llanferres	191	588	3	6
Llanfwrog	53	203	0	0
Llangynhafal	154	438	0	0
Llanrhaeadr	255	778	3	4
Llanynys	208	580	0	0
Nantglyn	62	145	11	18
	2503	7298	43	74

Reports on Water Samples taken during the year

Samples of mains water are still taken regularly from various parts of the district, and sent for Bacteriological examination. In this way the Council are kept constantly informed of the standard of the supplies. All unsatisfactory reports are brought to the attention of the Water Board who have been very co-operative in their endeavours to improve the supplies.

130 samples of mains water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year, and were classified as follows :—

Class 1	109 samples.
Class 2	7 samples.
Class 3	4 samples.
Class 4	10 samples.
Total	130 samples.

During the year 18 samples of raw water from private supplies were taken, and sent for bacteriological examination. All unsatisfactory reports were followed up and the owners advised as to the steps to be taken to bring about an improvement in their supplies.

The samples were classified as follows :—

Satisfactory for Private Supplies	10 samples.
Containing a small number of Bact. Coli	4 samples.
Unsatisfactory	4 samples.
Total	18 samples.

Sewage Disposal

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

The following report was contributed by Mr. E. Rogers who was appointed Engineer and Surveyor to the Rural District during the year.

The Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes to serve Aberwheeler and Cyffylliog have now been completed.

The sewerage arrangements in the following villages are inadequate and new schemes are being prepared at present for Bryn Eglwys, Penstryt (Llandegla), Loggerhead-Maeshafn-Tafarn y Gelyn, Pwllglas, Llanelidan, Derwen, Graianrhyd (Llanarmon), Nantglyn and Clawdd-newydd.

Extensions to Sewage Disposal Works where the existing schemes are inadequate at present are being prepared for Llandyrnog, Llanbedr, Llanfair, Rhewl-Gellifor and Llanferres.

Details of population served, and samples of effluent taken from the various Disposal Works, are set out below.

Location.	Design	Estimated present	Effluent Samples.	
	D.W.F. g.p.d.	D.W.F. g.p.d.	Number taken.	Results.
Rhewl-Gellifor	11,740	12,700	1	Satisfactory
Llanferres	3,600	3,600	1	Border Line
Erryrys	3,900	3,180	—	—
Llandegla	3,600	3,540	1	Border Line
Llanarmon	7,500	3,900	1	Satisfactory
Llanfair	4,350	7,000	1	Border Line
Graigfechan	3,960	3,240	1	Satisfactory
Llanbedr	12,000	7,000	1	Satisfactory
Llandyrnog	55,000	73,000—100,000	9	4 Satisfactory 1 Border Line 4 Unsatisfactory

Closet Accommodation

Forty-five conversions from privies and pail closets to water closets were carried out during the year.

Rodent Control

The Council has a rodent control service in operation and employs a part-time Rodent Operator, who carries out the practical work of destruction of rats and mice, under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

As a general rule, a charge is made for this service in respect of treatments of business premises. Private dwellings are treated free of charge.

Caravan Sites

During the year three caravan site licences were amended to allow for stationing additional caravans and provision of extra sanitary accommodation, including water and fire points, etc., as laid down in the Model Byelaws for Caravan Sites. The licences were amended following approval by the Local Planning Authority. No new licences were issued during the year.

The various sites were inspected as frequently as possible and were generally found to be satisfactorily maintained.

The total number of visits made to inspect caravan sites was 92.

Refuse Collection

House refuse is removed fortnightly from all dwelling-houses by the Council's employees under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The Council's refuse tip at Llanrhaeadr was closed during the year, the site being levelled with top soil, grassed down, and handed back to the owner.

Arrangements have now been made with the Ruthin Borough Council for all tipping to take place at their controlled refuse tip within the Borough.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations

There are no offensive trades or hop-pickers in the district.

Rag Flock Act, 1951

There are no premises within the district in which rag is manufactured, used or sold.

Rivers and Streams

No complaints were received regarding the pollution of rivers or streams.

Summary and Classification of Visits made by the Public Health Inspector

Visits made under the Public Health and Housing Acts	1,184
Visits made to inspect drainage work	335
Visits to Council Houses	393
Visits in respect of water supplies	237
Visits for Food Inspection	108
Visits to Caravan Sites	92
Visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	20
Disinfections	1
Visits to Factories and Workshops	33
Visits to Schools	25

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway carries out bacteriological examinations of water, food, etc., to detect any contamination. Milk is also examined bacteriologically and biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

Examination of throat swabs, blood, faeces, etc., are carried out to detect the presence of bacteria and viruses.

When several specimens to diagnose dysentery had to be carried out, specimens were accepted at the Hospital laboratory at Rhyl and were collected at Denbigh Infirmary daily. This saved time and travelling for the Public Health Inspectors.

Ambulance Service

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage during the year.

	Denbigh.	Ruthin.	Llanrwst.	Llangernyw.	Cerrig y Drudion.	Totals.
Number of cases conveyed	8,577	3,783	61	2,659	81	15,161
Total mileage	74,868	43,735	2,159	27,309	3,964	152,035
Number of ambulances per station	3	3	1	1	1	9
Whether manned by voluntary or full-time personnel	Full-time	Full-time plus Voluntary Assistance.	Voluntary.	Full-time plus Voluntary Assistance.	Voluntary.	

Sitting Case Cars — Taxis

No. of Journeys	No. of Cases.	Total Mileage.
1,804	5,151	86,997

Mental Health Service

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Orthopaedic Clinics

This Clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday morning in each month. Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attend once a month.

Some patients from the Rural District attend Orthopaedic Clinics held weekly at Wrexham and Rhyl Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.

School Ophthalmic Clinics

Sessions are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, by appointment.

Some children from the Rural District attend Ophthalmic Clinics held at Denbigh, St. Asaph and Wrexham hospitals, and at Dr. Enid Hughes' Surgery at Ruthin.

Child Guidance Clinics

Clinics are held as follows :—

At Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

At Gatefield Clinic, Kings Mills Road, Wrexham, on Thursday, and by appointment on Fridays.

Chest Clinics

Patients from the area attend the Chest Clinic held every Wednesday morning at the Denbigh Infirmary or at the weekly clinic held at the Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, and at a Rhyl hospital.

Family Planning Clinics

Clinics are held as follows :—

At Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay, on Mondays between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m.

At No. 1 Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays, between 2 and 4.30 p.m.

At Ffordd Las, Rhyl, on Wednesday evenings between 7 and 8 p.m.

Infant Welfare Clinics

No Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the Rural District, but mothers attend with their babies at Clinics held at Ruthin every Tuesday afternoon and at Denbigh every Wednesday afternoon. The following figures show the attendance at these Clinics during the year and include babies from other areas, i.e. Denbigh and Ruthin Borough and Aled Rural District.

		First Visits			Total Visits.
		Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	
Denbigh	121	115	137	2,009	
Ruthin	95	71	89	922	

Special transport to the Clinic at Ruthin is provided from the outlying districts of Llanarmon Y.I., Llanferres and Maeshafn where there are no convenient buses. The number of mothers and babies who took advantage of this service was 13 mothers and 20 babies.

The new Clinic, situated at Mount Street, Ruthin, was opened in November and the conditions there are ideal for Infant Welfare Clinics.

Welfare foods are available during the clinic sessions at Ruthin and Denbigh, and are also available at the following depots in the Rural District :—

Mr. Jones, Post Office, Derwen.

Mrs. Williams, Canol-y-Dre, Eryrys.

Mr. Thomas, Post Office, Cyffylliog.

Mrs. Herbert, School House, Llandegla.

Mrs. Weyman, Plas Newydd, Rectory Lane, Llanferres.

Chiropody Clinics

These Clinics are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, and at the Memorial Buildings, Ruthin, by appointment. Patients are referred to these clinics by General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses. A charge of 2/6d. per treatment is made. The number of persons who attend at these clinics during the year was as follows :—

	Denbigh.	Ruthin.
Number on Register	59	33
Number of Sessions held	42	12
Number of Appointments made	264	84
Number of Attendances	206	71

Dental Clinics

No Clinics were held in the area for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers.

School children receive dental treatment, when necessary, through the School Dental Service.

Nursing Services

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the district.

HEALTH VISITORS

Miss C. J. Davies, The Clinic, Mount Street, Ruthin. Tel. No. 2361/2.
Miss E. Edwards, The Clinic, Mount Street, Ruthin. Tel. No. 2361/2.
Miss S. C. Evans, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. 289.
Miss O. M. Hobson, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. 289.
Mrs. Rees, transferred to Colwyn Bay, July 1965.
Miss J. B. Angwin, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, commenced duties 1.12.65.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.
Miss M. Lloyd Edwards, The Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.
Tel. No. Wrexham 4242.

DISTRICT NURSES

Sister L. I. Jones, Arosfa, Llanarmon Y.I. Tel. No. Llanarmon 640.
Sister M. J. Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn, ceased full-time duties 31.8.65.
Now employed in part-time capacity.
Sister M. Williams, Min-y-Coed, Rhewl, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 254.
Sister M. J. Holland, Arfryn, Clawddnewydd. Tel. No. Clawddnewydd 203.

RELIEF NURSE

Sister M. J. Harrison, Pen-y-Waen, Pentre Celyn. Tel. No. Ruthin 2081.

School Health Attendant

The School Health Attendant visited various schools in the Rural District during the year to test the hearing and vision of the children. A portable audiometer and vision screening apparatus was used, and children who were found to have defective hearing and/or vision were followed up and referred to a Consultant for further examination where necessary.

The number of children tested during the year was as follows :—

VISION SWEEPS

Number of children tested	880
Number found to be satisfactory	862
Number of defects	18
Number for investigation	18
Number for observation	18

AUDIOMETRIC SWEEPS

Number of children tested	880
Number found to be satisfactory	847
Number of defects	33
Number for investigation	23
Number for observation	10

Domestic Help Service

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows :—

Chronic Sick and T.B.	29
Others	4
Over 65 years	88
Mentally disordered	10

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	13	14	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	17	19	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	30	33	Nil	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)— (a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



